

Descriptions of New Genera and Species of the Dipterous Family Ephydriidae. Paper VI.*

By E. T. CRESSON, JR.

Rhysophora robusta, new genus, new species.

Large robust, black species with white halteres; wings immaculate, brownish tinged, with black veins. Subopaque species with brown dusting. Frons except the large ocellar triangle and narrow orbits, opaque; the reclinate frontal bristles far in advance of the ocellars. Face with well developed foveae; four or more bristles each side; lower part wrinkled; epistoma retreating. Supra-alar bristle very strong, much longer than the notopleurals. Length: 4.5 mm.

Type: ♂; Dyke, Virginia, July 16, 1915 (W. L. McAtee; on flowers of *Pontederia cordata*), [U. S. National Museum Collection]. *Paratypes*—2 ♀, topotypical.

I have seen other specimens from Massachusetts and New York. The wrinkled, retreating face, as well as the large size, will distinguish this species from those of *Discocerina*.

Ditrichophora, new genus.

This genus is proposed for those *Discocerine* species having only two facial bristles in the primary series. The lower portion of the face is shorter than in typical *Discocerina*. The parafacialia are generally narrow, very slightly dilated below; eyes bare; no supra-alar bristle. Most species are shining and in many respects resemble those of the *Psilopini*.

Genotype.—*Ditrichophora exigua* n. sp.

The following known species also belong here: *Discocerina ranthocera*, Lw., *Discocerina nana*, Will., and *Discocerina alicia*, Cress.

Ditrichophora exigua, new species.

Black; third antennal segment below, proboscis, fore coxae, bases and apices of tibiae, and tarsi except apices, pale yellowish. Halteres white. Wings hyaline with pale veins. Opaque to subopaque species. Frons opaque black, with large ocellar triangle and narrow orbits more grayish; face black, obscure shining in places; cheeks more grayish. Mesonotum and scutellum brownish to grayish at margins; pleura and metanotum

* For Paper V, see Ent. News, xxxiii, 135-137, 1922.

grayish and more shining. Abdomen subopaque, black with brownish tinge.

Frons as long as or longer than broad; lower part of face prominent at upper bristle, then strongly receding to epistoma; no secondary series of bristles. Length: 1.5 mm.

Type: ♂; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, July, 1908 (Cresson), [Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Collection, No. 6292]. *Paratypes*—7 ♂, 3 ♀; topotypical.

This species is apparently common in the Eastern United States.

Ditrichophora tacoma, new species.

A shining, sparingly brown to yellowish pruinose species, with antennae yellow in the male, less so in the female. Halteres white. Face densely golden yellow in the male, more whitish in the female; cheeks gray. Wings hyaline, with dark veins. Face scarcely longer than broad; foveae not very marked.

Type: ♂; Tacoma, Washington, August 27, 1911 (A. L. Melander) [University of Washington Collection]. *Paratypes*—2 ♀; topotypical.

A female from Fort Kent, Maine, August (C. W. Johnson) [Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.], appears to be conspecific.

Ditrichophora parilis, new species.

Very similar to the western *aliena*, but less polished, with the thorax overcast with gray. Head as broad as high; fronto-facial profile convex, not flattened and vertical as in *aliena*; face scarcely longer than broad.

Type: ♂; Bar Harbor, Maine, August 18 (C. W. Johnson) [Boston Society of Natural History Collection].

A female from Mt. Ascutney, Vermont, July 11 (Johnson; 3,000 feet altitude) [Boston], may or may not belong here, but it does not represent any other described species.

Ditrichophora xanthocera (Loew).

1869. *Hecamede xanthocera* Loew, Ber. Naturh. Ver. Augsburg, xx, 58.

1862. *Discocerina lacteipennis* Loew, Mon. Dipt. N. Am., i, 145.

The examination of Loew's types of *lacteipennis* reveals this synonymy. The species is very easily distinguished by the

general whitish appearance of the body and wings. The yellow antennae and the conspicuous, upcurved, lower facial bristle of the secondary series, are among the salient characters. The species is widely distributed in the United States.

Polytrichophora, new genus.

This genus is erected for the reception of those species of *Discocerina*, *sens. lat.*, having a secondary series of facial bristles laterad of, directed outwardly in opposition to, and somewhat alternating with, those of the primary series. The eyes in all known species are distinctly pubescent.

Genotype—*Polytrichophora agens* n. sp.

Discocerina orbitalis Lw., 1861, also belongs here.

Polytrichophora agens, new species.

Black; frons anteriorly, antennae entirely, palpi, knees, apices of tibiae and all tarsi, yellow. Halteres also yellow. Wings whitish with yellow veins, costa black. Opaque, light gray; frons slightly yellowish pruinose, except orbits and ocellar triangle. Abdomen slightly shining distally; femora dusted; tibiae silvery outwardly. Large robust species. Face and cheeks very broad with all bristles and setulae well developed, especially those on the parafacialia. The series examined seem to be composed of all females. I do not know the male. *Length*: 3 mm.

Type: ♀? Galveston, Texas, June, 1900 (W. M. Wheeler) [American Museum of Natural History Collection]. *Paratypes*—5 ♀? topotypical.

Polytrichophora conciliata, new species.

Very similar to the Neotropical species *Discocerina setulosa* Cress., which also belongs in this genus. The oral cavity, on account of the broad, shallow, reflexed, epistomal emargination, attains the line of the middle primary facial bristles; setulae of the parafacialia are somewhat stronger than in *setulosa*. The posterior median mesonotal series of setulae contains two to three pairs which are bristle-like, nearly as strong as the praescutellars. Fore femora stout, with an anterior flexor series or comb of closely set, fine bristles or spines; the posterior flexor series of long bristles, but no comb.

Type: ♂; Wildwood, New Jersey, July 18, 1908 (Cresson) [A. N. S. P. No. 6293].

I also have examined specimens from Maine and New York.

Hydrellia morrisoni, new species.

Black; tarsi brownish-yellow. Halteres pale yellow. Wings hyaline, veins pale. Opaque; abdomen rather shining; frons and mesonotum dark gray; frontalia not conspicuous; lunule gray; face white, becoming gray along orbits; occiput, plenrae and venter gray. Reclinate frontals present; anterior dorso-centrals weak if discernible.

Type: ♂; White Mountains, New Hampshire (Morrison) [U. S. National Museum Collection]. *Paratype*: 1 ♂; topotypical.

Hydrellia notiphiloides, new species.

Black; palpi and halteres yellow. Opaque; frons, except frontalia, and mesonotum subopaque. Frontalia and anterior frontal margin black; lunule and face white, the latter somewhat yellowish. Occiput, humeri, pleura, abdomen laterally, venter and femora greenish-cinereous. Mesonotum olivaceous; abdomen more whitish. Wings hyaline, veins pale. Cheeks broader than third antennal segment; face with very strong bristles; arista with six hairs. Anterior dorso-centrals well separated. Ocellar bristles nearly as strong as post-ocellars. *Length*: 2 to 2.5 mm.

Type: ♂; Cedar Point, Sandusky, Ohio, August 5, 1902 [Ohio State University Collection]. *Paratypes*: 1 ♂, 5 ♀; topotypical.

This species also occurs in Massachusetts.

Philygria picta (Fallen).

1813. *Notiphila picta* Fallen, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., xxxiv, 254.

1844. *Philygria picta* Stenhammar, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., 1844, 243.

I can report this species from New Jersey and Maryland. It is probable that Coquillett's determination in Mrs. Slosson's list is correct.

Lytogaster extera, new species.

Black and shining; base of tarsi rather brownish. Face with highly polished median tubercle; the polished area extending dorsally in form of a stripe, being in contrast with the white pruinose remainder of the face. Cheeks and occiput white pruinose. Mesonotum smooth and shining, as are also the lateral areas of abdominal dorsum; the depressed area on

dorsum of second and third segments is not as distinct as in other species of the genus. *Length*: 2 mm.

Type: ♂; Trenton, New Jersey, August 21, 1910 (H. S. Harbeck) [A. N. S. P. No. 6294].

I have also seen this species from Massachusetts and Illinois.

***Napaea alpina*, new species.**

Black: base of tarsi tawny. Frons shining, bluish; vittae black and subopaque. Face white pruinose, becoming much denser at oral margin; clypeus concolorous. Mesonotum shining, sparingly brown pruinose, grayish towards pectus. Scutellum subspherically convex, broader than long, without tubercles; apical bristles separated by about one-third to one-half their length. Halteres whitish. Abdomen shining, scarcely metallic tinged, thinly white pruinose. Wings distinctly brownish towards costa and apex, with costal cell clear; cross-veins distinctly clouded in contrast with the whitish areas each side; second vein not appendiculated. *Length*: 3.5 to 4 mm.

Type: ♂; Longmire's Springs, Mount Rainier, Washington, August 2, 1905 (J. M. Aldrich) [A. N. S. P. No. 6295]. *Paratypes*: 2 ♀; topotypical.

A specimen from Fort Kent, Maine, August (C. W. Johnson) [Boston], shows no differences from the typical series except in its smaller size.

***Clanoneurum cimiciformis* (Haliday).**

1855. *Disomyza cimiciformis* Haliday, Nat. Hist. Rev., ii, 124.

1903. *Clanoneurum cimiciformis* Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, ii, 165.

Specimens of this species are before me from Maine, New York, Arizona, Utah and California. Comparison with specimens of *cimiciformis* from Europe fail to reveal any differences of specific importance.

***Trimerina madizans* (Fallen).**

1813. *Notiphila madizans* Fallen, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., xxxiv, 252.

1835. *Trimerina madizans* Macquart, Hist. Nat. Ins. Dipt., ii, 539.

On comparing specimens from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York before me with those from Europe, they fail to reveal any differences of specific importance.

Canacea macateei, Malloch.

1924. *Canacea macateei* Malloch, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., xxvi, 52.

This species was described from a series of both sexes from Jekyl Island, Georgia. I have specimens from several eastern states as well as one from California. It is the genotype of Malloch's? genus *Canacea*, which is not congeneric with *Canace*, but which may prove to be synonymous with *Chaetocanace* of Hendel, 1914, erected for an East Indian species.

**Notes on North American Halticinae with
Descriptions of Two New Species and
a New Variety (Coleoptera).**

By L. G. GENTNER, East Lansing, Michigan.

The following paper is published with a view to giving additional distributional records and descriptions of new species. I am indebted to Prof. H. C. Fall for verification of identifications and to Dr. Henry Skinner, Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., and Mr. Nathan Banks, for comparison of specimens with types.

HALTICA POLITA Olivier.—Two males and one female of this species are in my possession from Wellfleet, Mass., Aug. 21, 1921. These specimens seem to be typical of that species except that they are somewhat smaller than the ones I have from Georgia. The species has heretofore been reported only from South Carolina and Georgia.

EPITRIX BREVIS Schwarz.—One specimen was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 26, 1922, while sweeping *Solanum*. This species has not been reported north of Indiana.

EPITRIX FASCIATA Blatchley.—Three specimens were collected at Smith Point, Texas, September 1, 1922, on *Datura tatula* by L. J. Bottimer. Mr. Bottimer has also sent me 27 specimens collected in Jan., 1923, at Brownsville, Kingsville and San Benito, Texas. Heretofore this species has been reported only from Florida.

EPITRIX PARVULA Fabricius.—One female was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 25, 1922, on *Solanum*, making a new record for the state.